

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869.

CIVIL LAW—Tyrannical Threats.

In warning the people of Orange, the Raleigh Standard uses the following language:

"We tell these men there is another power taking cognizance of their crimes—a power which they can no more resist than they could stop an avalanche—a power which is quietly but surely preparing to crush them. Each day new links are forged in the chain of evidence against them and soon they will be bound hand and foot. We warn them in time. A while longer and it will be too late. And when the day of reckoning comes, as it will, there will be many a man in Orange county who will bitterly regret that he ever allowed scheming men to put his neck in the halter."

We tell the stranger who edits the Standard that the time has now passed by in North Carolina when citizens can be influenced by threats and intimidations. The day of military tribunals, of drum-head courts martial, of petty tyrants clothed in uniforms, is gone. His threats are mere bluffs. There is no other power to take cognizance of crime but the regularly elected officers of the law. We now live under civil rule. There can possibly be no secret trial nor secret punishment. The grand jury is the only power in the land to indict—then the petty jury tries, and to a known, defined offence, a known, defined punishment is assigned. The Governor of the State, this mystical and irresistible power which haunts the brain of the Standard editor cannot, dare not, go outside of this.

Citizens, indeed, may be illegally arrested and imprisoned by this terrible, this "other power" which the Standard threatens, but the writ of Habeas Corpus will release them. This great writ was established to meet just such cases, and it is a mighty and powerful engine to prevent oppression. No prison bars can resist it. No would-be tyrant in North Carolina can refuse to recognize it. Nor the Governor and his militia, nor the Legislature, nor the Supreme Court can suspend the right of any citizen to its privilege. Its operation is simple, quick and irresistible, and its benefits are within the reach of the humblest.

It is the duty of good citizens to appeal to, and abide by, the law. The same law which inflicts punishment upon the guilty, affords protection to the innocent. When the law is properly enforced there is no need to resort to violence to protect life or property, and citizens should consider well before deciding to take the execution of the law into their own hands. It is not necessary to repeat here what citizens may do when the law fails to protect them. We have on several occasions given our opinion upon this point.

The condition of affairs in certain portions of our State demands the most serious consideration. We urge upon every class of our people to use legal means to remedy evils under which they suffer. We ask them to deprecate resort to the use of any other. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and must and will be obeyed. If proper steps are taken this can be accomplished, and best accomplished, by and under the law. It will not be done, however, until the law is enforced everywhere and upon everybody alike. It must be the law, and not a party or individual that punishes. These threats of unknown avengers upon the track of invisible, irresistible powers preparing to crush, must stop. In their stead let editors substitute the Law, the Grand Jury, the Petit Jury, Public Trial in the Court House. In these there is power, and order, and liberty, and justice, and truth.

So, too, must this call "to arms" cease. The war is over. Civil law has been re-established in North Carolina. Sheriffs are the proper officers to execute the law, not captains of militia companies. That political bug-bear "sending for troops" can have no terror, and the threat is calculated only to do mischief. Troops can do nothing except when summoned to act as a part of the posse comitatus by a civil peace officer. And when they go out, the Sheriff, and not the military officer, commands the whole—troops and citizens. The troops can originate no action, but act only when ordered by civil authority. When all these things are stopped, and the terrors of the law—the civil law—and not the terrors of party or individuals or the terror of some secret, invisible Juggernaut influence the people, then all will be well.

We think it is high time that our people knew to fact that they are freemen; that they are under civil law; that Governor Holden is the weakest individual in the State, because more tightly bound down by law; that they can think, talk and act with perfect impunity and in utter disregard of everything save the known law of the land; that they cannot be arrested or molested except by due process of law; that they cannot be punished except after trial by jury of their fellow-citizens. Our people should know that for every unlawful molestation, no matter by whom made, the offender is liable to punishment at the hands of the law. If Governor Holden violates the law let him be prosecuted in every instance. If he sends troops without the demand of the proper civil officers, let the proper steps be taken to bring him to punishment. If his troops thus sent unlawfully commit damage, let the Governor be sued as a private citizen for the damage. Our people must realize the fact that Holden is only a civil Governor and not the military autocrat of the State. Let us hurt his threats back at him, and tell Holden and his paper and his people that we will hold them rigidly to the law; that we will meet their attacks outside of the law, by force, if necessary, while we will respectfully submit to everything having the sanction of the form of the law.

Away, then, with idle threats of "another power" invisible, irresistible. Let us know and respect but one authority; let us bow only to the majesty of the law.

The facts developed, and the statements made by the Republican papers, says the Boston Post, with a precision that indicates the possession of clear proof, relative

to the gold crisis, involve the honor of the President of the United States, his relative, Mr. Corbin, and other high officials, to an extent that requires the most thorough refutation to satisfy the people that the government of the country is confined to hands worthy of the trust. The attention received by the President from prominent New York operators—his dining with them—riding with them—and their intimate association with the parties claiming power to influence him—the messages dispatched to Washington during the agony of the gold ring—the flying telegraphic communications to and from—the grand explosion and the appearance of a Cabinet minister upon the spot of devastation, immediately after the storm, to soothe the beasts (bulls and bears) in their very den, imply more than meets the eye or ear; and when we add to this the bold assertions of the New York press of complicity, nothing less than a thorough exposition of the whole financial catastrophe will satisfy the public mind that corruption has not borne its part in the transaction, and honesty and honor been forgotten in greed for gain by those who should be not only pure but above suspicion. Let the investigation be made—thoroughly—without fear or favor—that innocence may be vindicated and calumny punished.

Ex-President Pierce.
We learn of the death of General FRANKLIN PIERCE, which occurred at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, yesterday, with sincere and profound regret. President PIERCE has occupied the most exalted military and civil positions, and although President at a time of great party excitement, he dies without a blemish upon his political or private character. A statesman of experience, of ability, of exalted virtues, his services have adorned his country's history. His administration was eminently successful and conservative. His State papers are among the ablest which have been filed by American Presidents.

General PIERCE has taken no active part in the politics of the country since 1860. Unable to resist the flood of fanaticism which deluged the country, he, at least, declined to aid in the subversion of the rights of States and the destruction of the Constitution. Since the close of the war, true to his instincts, his voice has only been heard in the defense of the Constitution and of the rights of all the citizens of the United States.

In his death the country has lost one of its purest and best beloved sons, the Constitution one of its ablest and boldest defenders, and the people of the South one of their most faithful and steadfast friends. He was the last surviving ex-President who had been elected by the people.

The country will mourn the death of this faithful public servant, and his name will be honored until the end of time.

Taxes.
As we said, many of our people have found it impossible to pay their taxes in the time required by law. The advertisement of the Sheriff, to be found in today's paper, has a peculiar significance. And we learn that the half has not been told. A longer list of delinquents is to follow the present one. No blame can be attached to the Sheriff. He does but his simple duty—his duty alike to the State and himself. If the necessities of the people of this county are so pressing what must it be in some counties of the State. We have not suffered here as badly as they have in some other portions of the State. Our fields have made a more generous return; our seasons have not been so unfavorable. All counties have not a large and populous commercial centre which creates business and distributes money throughout the county.

We understand the State Treasurer is receiving letters from Sheriffs confessing their inability to collect taxes. We must confess that we do not believe the people of North Carolina can pay the amounts assessed by the State and Federal governments as taxes. If they are collected by distraint suffering and ruin will go hand in hand throughout the length and breadth of the State. Let us look at the figures, as calculated by the Raleigh Sentinel.

Interest on the State debt.....\$2,100,000
Current State expenses.....500,000
Current Town and County expenses.....200,000
School money.....200,000
Total.....\$3,000,000

This is not a liberal estimate, but will fall below the mark. This does not include the Common School tax, which will be in addition to our present taxes next year.

As heavy as have been the taxes this year they will not meet the demands of the Treasury. One-fourth at least of the expenses of the State will not be paid by the taxes. The interest on the old debt has not yet been met. Its payment must be resumed or the debt repudiated. The delay only adds to our complications and our expenses, while it forces our credit lower and lower in financial circles, and makes it more and more difficult to re-establish it.

Our people can now understand the folly, nay, the criminality, of Radical legislative extravagance last Winter. Our people begin now to appreciate the terrors of Radical rule; to know the true meaning of Radical "progress."

The Cuba Question.
It would seem that the seizure of the steamer "Cuba" by the United States authorities is about to lead to important results in deciding the position of this country in regard to the Cuban Revolution. The United States has been playing fast and loose with this question in a manner disgraceful to the Government. What, with the blustering threats of Minister Sickles, the known sympathy of the administration with the struggling Cubans, the convenient ignorance of Government officials to the fitting out of Cuban war ships in American ports on the one hand, and the complication of the Alabama claims upon the other, the Government finds itself involved in one of the most embarrassing positions. President Grant can no longer hide his views behind his customary cloud of tobacco smoke or protect himself by si-

lence. Positive, out-spoken action must now be taken. The belligerent rights of the Cubans must be recognized or they must be abandoned to their fate.

This is not, however, the most opportune time for action. The administration and a large majority of the people of the United States are, beyond question, in sympathy with the struggling Cubans—our people sympathize with all others who struggle for freedom and independence. And besides there is abiding faith that Cuba will be annexed to the United States or later. But, then, the cause of the Revolutionists is now very gloomy. Disorganization and dissension prevails in their armies. Jealousy and suspicion cripple their efforts and weakens their strength. Leading Generals are accused of treachery, and foreigners are suspected. And Spain, too, is displaying renewed activity to crush the insurrection, notwithstanding her own internal troubles. Her martial spirit, so long dormant, aroused at the insolence of the American Minister, will brook no insolent dictation. The United States is in no condition to enter into any foreign war. Her finances, her political condition, her commerce, leave her little discretion.

The weak and vacillating course of the President, under the influences of a divided Cabinet, has placed our Government in an awkward and contemptible position, and we believe the issue forced upon him by the seizure of the *Cuba* would have been avoided if possible. How he is to extricate himself is a question of great interest. The *Cuba* anchored in our harbor flying the colors of the "Republic of Cuba," her officers quietly enjoying themselves in our city, is about to solve a question of international moment which will probably settle the fate of the Cuban revolution and shape the destiny of those people.

Old Postoffice Re-opened.
It affords us pleasure to be able to state that the Postoffice at Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, has been re-established, and Mr. L. B. Rivenbark is the Postmaster of said office.

The office at Oakly, New Hanover county, on the route to Jacksonville via the Sound, on Newbern road, has also been re-opened.

By the re-establishment of the above offices many old friends of the JOURNAL have it now in their power to receive the paper regularly, and we have reason to believe they will soon avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to renew their subscription to their old and favorite journal.

THE MAN-OF-WAR "CUBA" AGAIN.
Yesterday the Editor and Local of the JOURNAL, together with a number of other gentlemen, by kind invitation, visited the steamship "Cuba," where she now lays in our port. We received our invitation at the hands of Captain Ingraham, the gentlemanly commander of the marine corps, and from the gallant Lieutenant Commander Dornin, the courteous Capt. Ingraham and that chivalrous Tarheel, Lieutenant Telfair, and the other noble officers we experienced the utmost courtesy. We had the pleasure of dining aboard the ship with our quiet party, and to meet these brave men gave us the utmost pleasure. Her officers are undoubtedly gentlemen of reputation and bearing, and it is with pleasure we acknowledge them as friends.

We were kindly and politely shown over every part of the steamer. She measures 244 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and draws 10 feet water. Her armament consists of two howitzers, 12-pounder Dahlgrens, two 60 and three 30-pounder Parrott guns, one of the latter being placed upon the forecastle as a pivot gun. She has her full complement as a man-of-war, with the necessary corps of marines and sailors under her own proper colors, the tri-colored ensign of the young Republic of Cuba. She is calculated for every emergency, and we have no doubt that she will meet the worst nobly. Her officers and men are of the true pluck and enthusiastic in the cause in which she has embarked.

In surveying every part of this noble steamer, and in courteous exchange of sentiment and converse with her officers, our time was spent, and so agreeable was our trip that we were loth to depart. But the departure of time warned us homeward and we returned full of pleasant recollections of our visit, which we have determined shall not be the last.

CAROLINA IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Immigration at the office of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in the city yesterday afternoon, the subject of utilizing the operations of the Association being under consideration, it was resolved to appoint an agent for that purpose.

Whereupon, Henry Nutt, Esq., of Wilmington, was elected General Agent for the State of North Carolina, with power to appoint such assistants and sub-agents as he may deem necessary to properly conduct the affairs of the agency in his own manner, not inconsistent with the Constitution and by Laws of the Association.

The Committee highly commended and endorsed the "Die Seidliche Post," published at Goldsboro' in the interests of the Association.

The next annual meeting of the Association was fixed for Wednesday the 17th of November at the City Hall in Wilmington, on which occasion many distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the State will deliver interesting addresses.

Our Mountain Correspondence.
Elk Mountain—Cheese-Making—Signs of the Times—Politics.

ASHVILLE, Oct. 2d, 1869.
Dear Journal:—Since my last I have made a pleasant trip to Elk Mountain. In the company of an agreeable party of ladies and gentlemen it could not be otherwise. This mountain is justly celebrated for its fine cheese. For here is located the "Elk Mountain Cheese Factory." General J. G. Martin, Messrs. Woodfin and Polk are the well known heads of this joint stock company. To judge of the ex-

cellent cheese, this must be a fine country for cheese-making. The region round about is verdant, rugged and picturesque. The ride from Asheville is hardly seven miles. The road corresponds with the above description. Now winding. Now climbing. Now descending. But all the time going up, until you stand on the topmost peak. From this you have a splendid view of the surrounding district. The autumnal aspect of things at this present time is beautiful. The densely timbered hills and valleys display every variety of green. The land on the mountain is in general superior for pasturing. The company has about eighty cows giving milk, making daily on an average one hundred pounds of cheese. Of course in this season it takes less milk to make a pound than it took during the summer, on account of its richness. This factory supplies nearly every town in the State, and many towns in Tennessee. Wilmington no doubt consumes its share. This undertaking was at first a mere experiment. It is proving a success, though it is but in its second year of existence. The day was cloudy, with now and then a shower. This narrowed down our views of the land in general. Last Monday and Tuesday were right cold. We had quite "a big" frost each night. This is a slight forerunner of what winter would be. It may probably run your correspondent to a more Southern clime. However we will give the colder days a trial. I was speaking to a gentleman yesterday who told me of his acquaintance with the people in the counties of Henderson, Buncombe and Transylvania. He went heart and hand for Holden *et omne genus*. He says Holden is not as bad a man as he is represented. He would not vote for him now, nor for any one of his stripe. His reason: He and his tools have deceived us. They have taxed us till taxation has become a devourer of all that we have. The people will never put into office any of those that have had anything to do with taxation. He meant those whom he knew, and who, he thought, had cast all their votes for the Holden-carpet-bag-Radical party. From one learn all. This is the popular opinion. The efforts of the Radicalism have turned to naught their very best friends. That is, the people are at last opening their eyes to the reality of things, and are beginning to distinguish friends from patriots from knaves' honest men from their opposites. So made it be.

For the Journal.
SYLVIA WAKE.

WHY BEN BUTLER WOULD STEAL.

In Massachusetts once there dwelt
A maiden young and fair,
With bright blue eyes and rosy cheeks
And sunny golden hair.
This maiden with the bright blue eyes
And sunny golden hair,
Could sing, and laugh, and dance, and flirt,
Her name was Sylvia Ware.

Now many suitors knelt and sought
Fair Sylvia's love to gain;
He teased her curls and cooed at love,
And all their sighs were vain.
At last Ben Butler saw the maid,
Her beauty charmed his eye,
He straightway vowed to win her love,
Or in the effort die.

And for a time she sweetly smiled,
And said she truly loved;
But soon the fair and fickle maid
Both false and faithless proved.
So years passed on, and time, they say,
Assenges every grief;
But all the years in passing brought
To Ben a heart no relief.

At last he sought "maid war's alarms"
A solace for his pain,
Which filled his heart; yet strange to tell,
The only balm was vain.
Alas! for tortured, sorrowing Ben!
No lethe could he find;
So many things in many climes
Brought Sylvia back to mind.

For golden rings and all such things
Their bright and glittering rays,
Brought thoughts of sunny golden hair,
And bygone happy days.
And diamonds with their bright light
Brought back her smiling eye,
And but the sight of things so bright
Drew from his heart a sigh.

So then brave Ben, with constant heart
And philosophic head,
As he could not get Sylvia Ware,
Took to drink and was insane.
Now ye with constant hearts who're bowed
"North love's bewitching spell,"
Think leniently of Ben, who loved
"Not wisely, but too well."

The Fisk-Corbin Discussion.

The New York Times has the following views on the subject of the Fisk-Corbin gold speculation controversy in that city: "Let us assume that the story of Fisk is literally correct. What does it prove? One transaction of the personal character, with him in gold speculation was the President's brother-in-law. It is not pretended, even by Fisk, that his connection with Mr. Corbin resulted advantageously in consequence of the latter's relationship to the President. Even Fisk does not say that he profited by Corbin's influence. Mr. Corbin may have been sought by Fisk and Gould, but the connection, if it existed in any shape, did not prevent disaster. "With no other data, then, than that which the enemies of the President furnish, we contend that his integrity is vindicated. By the testimony of his assailants he stands justified. Instead of playing the game of those who claim Mr. Corbin as a partner, he pursued a course which ended it summarily and unprofitably. He broke up the 'ring' of which his brother-in-law is said to have been a member. We do not believe Fisk's story as affecting Mr. Corbin."

A letter from New York says: "The whole thing is looked upon as a very great scandal by the public in general, and what tends to aggravate it is the disposition of the New York papers to connect it with party politics, as if for use at the approaching elections."

The New York World says Mr. Corbin has employed Mr. Wm. Ervase as his counsel, and it is understood that legal proceedings are to be taken at once, not only against James Fisk, Jr., but against three persons in his employ who have made affidavits implicating Mr. Corbin in the transaction, and it is not improbable that Mr. Corbin will also commence legal proceedings against the paper—the New York Sun—which has given currency to these libels, and which has deliberately called him a "liar."

What It Costs.

It costs Europe something like two hundred millions of dollars to support her armies; we should like to know how much America requires to maintain her armies. Both sums go to the maintenance of one supreme luxury of a monarchy, to which is occasionally superadded a despotism with extraordinary cost. These considerations give very great emphasis to the statement that Napoleon will announce to his Legislature that the powers of Europe have agreed to a general disarmament.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Yerges Case—Commerce with England—Attorney General Hoar—Virginia Senators—Pennsylvania Election—The President and the Gold Panic—Fisk and Corbin—Effect upon Politics, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 6, 1869.

Dear Journal:—It is generally conceded that the Yerges case will be one of the first to be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, the December term having already commenced. The counsel for Yerges will endeavor to obtain a decision on the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws of Congress. Of course the administration will fight off any such decision, well knowing that the legislation of the different sessions of the "Rump" Congress will not stand the test of the Constitution.

Hon. D. A. Wells, special commissioner of the revenue, has prepared a statement which shows a great falling off in our commerce with England. During 1868 the number of vessels which entered our ports from England were 383, representing 416,718 tons, and the number of clearances were 367, representing 416,271 tons. For 1869 the entries were but 343, representing 343,024 tons, and the number of clearances was 220, representing 227,493 tons. These figures show most conclusively we are declining as a commercial nation, all the result of the unwise and unjust discrimination in taxation. And more, but a small per centage of our trade is carried in American vessels, the major part being carried in foreign bottoms. The system of protection, by means of a high tariff, now in operation, prevents us from competing with England in ship building, a branch of manufacture in which we once rivaled the world.

In a previous letter I said that Mr. Hoar, the Attorney General, would sustain the Secretary of War in prohibiting claim agents and attorneys from prosecuting cases in the War Department. Mr. Hoar has decided that they cannot be thus barred, and that cases should not be decided on mere *ex parte* evidence. Mr. Hoar has very much changed his views since his first hearing of the case. Has anybody been "seen"?

Since "Caliban" Tullock, the late appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, as a reward for weeding out of the Treasury all who were not for Boutwell, the position of appointment clerk has been temporarily held by Henry S. Vanderbilt, a nephew of Tullock's. Yesterday he was regularly appointed to the position. Mr. Vanderbilt, on the assembling of Congress, will have to encounter all the bitter hate that "Uncle Tullock" engendered in the breasts of the Radical Congressmen whose *proteges* were so unceremoniously ousted because they were not of the peculiar stripe required by Boutwell. A warm prospect for Van, truly.

There is considerable excitement here over the news from Virginia. It is evident that the "bitter ends," backed by Boutwell and his *confidantes* in the Cabinet, are determined to use every means in their power to prevent the election of Conservative Senators from that State. Corbin is requiring members of the Legislature to take out certificates of election from the Military Secretary of State. This official presents to the members four or five forms of oath to be taken, among which is the "iron clad" and insist on it in the oath of the Military Secretary, Attorney General. The "Wells" men are waiting, and will willingly, the Walker men refuse. Some deep laid plan is on foot by the Wells party. Causes have been held by both parties, and the interest is increasing. Eighteen members have been refused certificates of eligibility on the ground of uneligibility. A number of very excellent gentlemen are named for Senators, but would truly represent the State, but the machinations of politicians, the power of the Administration, the tyranny of the Senate, and the insane desire on the part of some of the Conservatives to please General Grant, the people of Virginia will be swindled out of their choice of Senators. Some such "carpet-bagger" as Horace Greeley, who does not command respect and whose name, probably, will probably be foisted in on the Old Dominion, or some other Radical who was repudiated at the polls will be sent to misrepresent the State in the United States Senate. Of a certainty the foundation of a fraud will be laid now by the Radicals to be consummated by Congress next winter.

The Radical party in Pennsylvania are paucely stricken, all is lost to them and they know it. They tried to the President to come and show himself. Alas! he did not show next Boutwell, who discovered the hole in the sky, might discover a panacea for their ills and he was implored to come and rescue them. Providence interfered, the storm broke the travel on his line of march and he did not go in time, and great was the consternation and tribulation of the "loyal leaguers" in the city of "Brotherly love." The Secretary with a humanity that does him credit, promises to come and comfort by way of New York. He wants to see the President and the "Ducks" that he made by his skill in gazing a gold "corner," or by the most assinine stupidity in financing ever witnessed on this continent. While there possibly he can straighten up the rumors that are now afloat with regard to the money question, and the "Ducks" have a hand in the gold operation in New York, and was Boutwell aware of it?" The New York Herald of September 30th, charges the President with being implicated in the late financial panic, through his brother-in-law Mr. A. H. Corbin, who was a very heavy operator in the reconstruction bonds, and a member of the President's family received checks, one for \$100,000 and the other for \$25,000. The New York Sun (Radical) also charges Mr. Corbin with being the go-between of the "eliquie" in New York and a something in Washington, and that while James Fisk, Jr., Prince of the gold corner, was in the city, Corbin was selling his gold and making millions. Corbin, with a greed that was caught, when gold tumbled, with millions on his hand. And that Corbin was hastened off to Washington to prevent the sale of gold by the Government. Corbin now denies being at all interested in the operation of the gold eliquie. Jas. Fisk comes out in a statement, backed up by affidavits, in which he very generously gives Mr. Corbin the whole credit for this most brilliant and masterly thing in "corners." Fisk says that Corbin was at a late date, but Mr. Corbin is entitled to all the credit of originating this "big thing." It is like Fisk. It's Fisk's all over, cool and damaging. I have no harsh words to say over this most unheard-of transaction by the head of a government to risk the complete ruin of the whole country in order to gain a few

dollars. If true or false the charges made, it will, nay, has resulted in the complete demoralization and breaking up of the Republican party. Such an ending was a fitting one for a party that has carried its every scheme of aggrandizement and lust for power by the most unheard-of villainies.

If the elections in Ohio or Pennsylvania were in the least doubt, this last trick of the Administration would settle it. As it is the majorities will be very heavy. So out of evil cometh good.

A Texas Tragedy.

An Insane Man Murders his Father, his Child, and a Clergyman.

The Waco (Texas) Register relates the following sad tragedy:

"On last Tuesday night a weak James McCarty, Jr., in a fit of insanity, murdered his own father, his own little son (six or seven years of age), and a neighbor, the Rev. Henry Hurley. All the parties are residents of this county. "The circumstances are as follow: For some months, at different times, James McCarty had shown signs of mental aberration. On the day previous to the dreadful occurrence McCarty expressed the wish to his wife to be baptized right away by the Rev. Mr. Hurley. He soon left his home, on Dallas creek, and proceeded on the creek several miles to where his father, James McCarty, Sr., lived. He told his father his intentions of being baptized by Mr. Hurley, but his father persuaded him to remain where he was, and he would go after Mr. Hurley. He then went off. The son agreed to this, but when in the evening, the father returned with Mr. Hurley it was found that the son had gone back home. "The father and Mr. Hurley followed to the residence of the insane man. Bedtime came and Mr. Hurley, after a night, Mr. McCarty, Sr., and Mr. Hurley occupying the same bed in a separate room. In the night the wife of McCarty, Jr., was aroused by her husband, who demanded a light, and was looking for his six-shooter. Mrs. McCarty was alarmed, escaped the house, and secured a light. The insane man had made ready his pistol, entered the room where his father and Mr. Hurley were sleeping, and shot both in the head, as is supposed before they awoke. He then called his little son and bade him sit down on the door step, and remain quiet until he returned. The father then went to the creek, a little distance off, and picked up a rock. Returning with this he ordered the child to lean over and lay his head upon a block near which the child was sitting. The innocent child obeyed, when the father, with one blow from the rock, mangled out his brains.

"James McCarty, Jr., is not far from thirty-five years of age, has always borne an irreproachable character for industry, sobriety, integrity and was universally esteemed a good citizen. The Rev. Henry Hurley and James McCarty, Sr. were both old and prominent citizens of Erath, aged, and gray-headed men. They were both universally esteemed and respected. Both had no better citizens than they."

Terrible Storm.

Houses Flashed Off—Families Compelled to Vacate—Plotted in Other Parts of the City.

From the Washington Republican, Oct. 4.
About twelve o'clock on Saturday night a heavy storm of rain commenced in this city, which continued, with more or less severity, until past midnight last night. The rain at times fell in perfect torrents, and during the early part of last evening fears were expressed that much damage would be done before the storm abated.

These fears were well grounded, for about 11 o'clock last night a volume of water came rushing down from the upper part of the city, and after a short delay, and carrying that stream to surge and roar like a miniature sea. The creek not being of sufficient width to accommodate the frantic waters, like a madman they burst their bounds and leaping upward and onward, in a short time the small frame houses which the Father had erected on either side, were submerged, and momentarily threatened with utter destruction. With all possible haste the poor families occupying these houses set to work in moving their worldly effects lest all they possessed be swept along the swift and angry current.

The rain caused the water in the canal to rise several feet, and the mouths of the sewers opening into that receptacle were filled up and choked, thus compelling the water to back and overflow. From this cause the water on the north side of the canal rose to a great height, immediately on the corner of the intersection of Twelfth to Ninth streets, pouring into the cellars of houses on both sides of the avenues, and backing up to and past Wall's Opera House into the basement of Derry's new marble building, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

In other parts of the city considerable damage has been done by cellars being flooded, and several sewers in course of completion have been seriously injured. At this writing (2 a. m.) it is impossible to ascertain the extent of damage done by the storm, but as it still continues unabated, it is feared that the loss of property will be heavy. We have heard of no injury to life or limb.

Political Prospects in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Age is in high spirits at the prospect of carrying Pennsylvania for Packer, against whom even Col. Ferry has not a word of reproach, but, on the contrary, bears testimony to his character and worth, and estimates his head and heart. Referring to Judge Packer's prospects, the Age says:

"The news from all parts of the State is decidedly encouraging. Democrats are united and hard at work, while the Radicals are demoralized and split into two factions, the office-holders and those who wish to be placed upon that list. The fight between these parties is fierce, and bitter. In Blair county, a contest of this kind is going on, and a friend writes from that locality 'Stickers are more in demand this fall in this county, than they have ever been before, and the prospects for the Democratic State ticket are good, and if we do not elect it, the Rads will not have much trouble in counting their majority in Blair.' From Northumberland county we have the following: 'Every thing looks well for the election of Judge Packer. Many of our business men, who formerly voted against us, will now support Packer and the friends of the State. These are indications of the fresh of public spirit, and they point to a glorious triumph for the Democracy at the coming election.'

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, held Friday, Oct. 8th, it was resolved to offer the following premiums, to wit: for the best printing, book, job, or newspaper, each variety five dollars; for the best book binding, five dollars; for the best paper, variety five dollars; for the best penmanship, five dollars. Exchanges please copy.

ELECTION IN PITT.—Wm. Cherry, Radical, was elected to the Senate in Pitt county by 125 majority, vice D. J. Rich, Radical, deceased.

Large Fire at Falls of Tar River.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price.—GENTS: At 7 o'clock this morning, fire broke out in the Flour Mill, Grist Mill and Cotton Gin building of William S. Battle, Esq., at Falls of Tar river, and completely destroyed same with its contents. There were about sixty bales of cotton, fifteen hundred bushels wheat, and twelve hundred bushels corn in the building. The Saw Mill and building, also the property of Mr. Battle, which stood about twenty feet from the above building, was also burned down. The gentleman who was operating the Cotton Gin at the time the fire broke out, informs me that there had been no fire in the building, and cannot account for the manner in which the fire originated. It was first discovered in the lint room, and may possibly have been produced by the friction of the machinery. He thinks it was not the result of incendiarism. The Gin had been in operation about half an hour when the fire broke out.

Mr. Battle's loss by the fire is estimated at twenty-four thousand dollars. There was no insurance. His Cotton Factory, which stood about eighty feet from where the first named building stood, was in danger of being burned, and was flooded with water from top to bottom, damaging stock of cotton and the machinery in the building very materially.

This is a heavy loss, not only to Mr. Battle, but to the community for many miles around. During the past dry year for twenty to twenty-five miles around have had to depend on these mills for bread.

Yours truly, B. F. G.

Railroad to Kenansville.

In pursuance of previous notice the citizens of Kenansville and vicinity met in the Court House on Saturday, October 2d, 1869.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. B. F. Cobb as Chairman, and Thos. S. Watson as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessary preliminary relative to the construction of a Branch Road from this place to some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Hon. O. R. Kenan made some appropriate remarks, and was followed by Col. William A. Allen, who after a short but pithy speech, setting forth the necessity of keeping up with the times, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Major Kenan be requested to attend a meeting of the directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at the earliest possible period, and confer with them and ascertain what aid and cooperation this community can obtain from the said Railroad Company in building a Branch Road to this place.

Resolved, That in the event that the said directors shall determine to render any efficient aid toward building the said Branch Road, that Major Kenan be instructed to request the said directors to fix the point of the terminus of the said Branch Road on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and order the preliminary